



URBAN DISTRICT OF CHADDERTON

the
**ANNUAL
REPORT**
of the
Medical Officer of Health
and
Senior Public Health Inspector
for the year
1962

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Health Department,
422, Middleton Road,
Chadderton.
July, 1963.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report for 1962 on the health of the District.

The details of the year's activities are described and tabulated in the body of the report, in a form broadly similar to that adopted last year.

The estimated mid-year population was 32,930, an increase of 436 over the 1961 Census figure.

There was a total of 563 live births during the year, compared with 516 in 1961, giving an adjusted birth rate of 17.8 as against the National birth rate of 18. 418 deaths occurred during the year, the adjusted death rate was 15.1 compared with the National death rate of 11.9.

The number of notifications of infectious disease was slightly higher than in the previous year, and it is most satisfactory to record that no case of Poliomyelitis occurred in the district in 1962. The reluctance of younger adults to seek immunisation against this disease is however less pleasant to report.

In the early months of the year, a number of outbreaks of Smallpox occurred in various parts of the Country. Although there were neither suspected cases, nor close contacts of cases within the District, there was a sudden massive demand for vaccination at a time when available supplies were diverted to areas in which the disease existed, and so this demand could not be fully met. I feel it necessary to emphasise that this demand for vaccination did not come from the medical profession, and that only in exceptional circumstances is mass vaccination desirable.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, the Clerk of the Council, the Senior Public Health Inspector and the Staff of his Department for their interest, co-operation and support throughout the year. I must also thank the Staff for their assistance in the preparation of this Report.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. R. BRACKENRIDGE,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

1962-63

Chairman:

Councillor Sidney G. W. Jacobs, J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor Ernest M. Sharp

Members:

Councillor Donald S. Calcutt

Councillor Walter Gresty

Councillor Ernest Heaton

Councillor George Howard

Councillor Harold Shanley, J.P.

Councillor Christopher Shepherd

Councillor Keith W. Taylor

Clerk of the Council:

L. Stott, Esq.

STAFF

1962

- Medical Officer of Health* GILBERT R. BRACKENRIDGE,
M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
Divisional Health Office,
' TYLON,' Middleton Road,
Chadderton.
Telephone No. : Oldham
MAIn 6251/2.
- Deputy Medical Officer of Health* ... ERIC J. H. FOSTER, M.B.,
CH.B., D.P.H.
- Senior Public Health Inspector* JAMES MANN, M.A.P.H.I.,
A.R.S.H., Cert. of Meat and
Other Foods, A.M.I.P.C.
Inspector, Shops Act.
- Additional Public Health Inspectors* . ERIC BROOKS, M.A.P.H.I.,
A.R.S.H., Cert. of Meat and
Other Foods. Smoke
Inspector's Cert. Inspector,
Shops Act.
J. INESON, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.,
Cert. of Meat and Other
Foods. Smoke Inspector's
Cert. Inspector, Shops Act.
J. M. MELLOR, M.A.P.H.I.,
A.R.S.H., Cert. of Meat and
Other Foods, Smoke
Inspector's Cert. Inspector
Shops Act. From 19-2-62.
- Technical Assistant* B. FLEMING
- Pupil Public Health Inspector* P. W. STANLEY
- Chief Clerk* S. A. LOCKING
- General Clerk/Shorthand Typist* ... MISS B. GARSIDE
- Junior Assistant* B. STUTTARD. Until 21-9-62.
MISS S. BAMFORD. From
19-11-62.

SECTION A

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT

Situated in the South East Lancashire conurbation, Chadderton covers an area of 3,013 acres, and is near the western side of the Pennine hills. It is bounded on the North by the Urban District of Royton, on the South by the Urban District of Failsworth and the County Borough of Manchester, on the East by the County Borough of Oldham, and on the West by the Municipal Borough of Middleton.

A sandy sub-soil exists to the North side of Chadderton, but a peaty clay is found to the South. Coal was at one time mined in the area, but there are no collieries in Chadderton today though there are some coal measures underlying the stratas of rock and shale.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Cotton spinning was at one time the chief industry in Chadderton, but many of the buildings formerly used for the housing of cotton spinning plant are now being put to other uses. The largest single industrial plant in the urban area is devoted to the manufacture of aircraft. There are a number of garment manufacturers operating in Chadderton, some heavy and light engineering is carried on, plastic materials are being made on some premises and others are used for warehousing purposes.

With the exception of the northern section of the district, where a green belt exists, the urban area is gradually becoming built up and most of the available land is now earmarked for development.

The manager of the Employment Exchange has offered the following information concerning employment in Chadderton:—

“ Throughout most of the year unemployment persisted at a level above the average for Gt. Britain but below that for the North Western Region. Although regular short-time working in the cotton industry tended to decrease, there were sporadic spells of short-time working in engineering and other manufacturing industries. After the extended stoppages in the mills during the September week-end, there was a substantial decrease in the numbers working short-time in cotton, with the result that, in spite of the number of wholly unemployed still tending to rise, the level of unemployment for October was equal to the national average of 2.2 per cent; the regional average then being 2.8 per cent. This relative improvement in the employment position continued throughout November and December until towards the end of that month when extensive stoppages, due to the weather, in building and civil engineering brought the level of unemployment back—about 3 per cent—to what it had been at the beginning of the year.

The year had been significant for the fact that the level of unemployment throughout the country did not respond to the usual seasonal tendencies and although locally the year ended as it had begun with a figure of 3 per cent unemployment, the employment position locally had not deteriorated to the same extent as elsewhere. The measure of the relative betterment being that whereas the situation here had been maintained that elsewhere was not so, the average for Gt. Britain had risen to 3.6 per cent and that for the North Western Region to 3.9 per cent."

PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS

Parks, recreation grounds and playing fields have been provided in various parts of the district, and the Council during 1962 continued with its policy of providing such facilities for the public. Foxdenton Park, Coalshaw Green Park, Chadderton Hall Park and Princess Road Playing Field provide for young and old. Fitton Park and the Coronation Gardens in St. George's Square provide for bowling, whilst areas on the Housing Estates cater for the young.

The Council also owns the several pieces of land used for football playing pitches.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area	3,013 acres
Population (Registrar General's estimate for mid-year 1962)	32,930
Population (Census, 1961)	32,494
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1962 (according to rate book)	12,039
Rateable value	£595,393
Sum represented by a 1d. rate (estimated)	£2,210
Number of hours sunshine during 1962	723.70
Number of days on which sunshine was recorded ...	229
Month in which most sunshine was recorded	June
Day on which most sunshine was recorded, 5th June—	12.5 hours

Table I

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births (Total)	563
	Males Females
Legitimate	260 282
Illegitimate	15 6
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population :—	
Crude Rate	17.1
Adjusted Rate	17.8
(Comparability Factor 1.04)	
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births	3.7
Stillbirths	12
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and still births	20.9
Total Live and Stillbirths	575
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	14
	Males Females
Legitimate	6 8
Illegitimate	— —
Infant Mortality Rates	
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	24.9
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	25.8
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	16.0
Early neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	12.4
Peri-natal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	33.0
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	1
Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	1.74
Total Deaths (all ages)	418
Death rate per 1,000 population :—	
Crude Rate	12.7
Adjusted Rate	15.1
(Comparability factor 1.19)	
Principal Causes of Death :	
Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System	140
Cancer (all sites)	66
Vascular lesions of the Nervous System	70
Diseases of the Respiratory System	76

Table II
COMPARATIVE TABLE OF VITAL STATISTICS

		1962	1961	1957	1952	1942
Live Births	No.	563	516	466	394	523
	Adjusted Rate	17.8	16.4	15.1	11.9	17.7*
Still Births	No.	12	8	8	11	9
	Rate	20.9	15.3	16.8	27.1	16.9
Total (Live and Still Births)	No.	575	524	474	405	532
Total Infant Deaths	No.	14	13	6	9	27
	Rate	24.9	25.2	12.8	22.8	51.6
Neo-Natal Deaths	No.	9	11	5	6	15
	Rate	16.0	21.3	10.7	15.2	28.6
Maternal Deaths	No.	1	0	0	1	3
	Rate	1.74	Nil	Nil	2.4	5.6
Total Deaths	No.	418	389	407	364	376
	Adj. Rate	15.1	14.0	15.0	12.7	12.7*

* Crude Rate

MARRIAGES

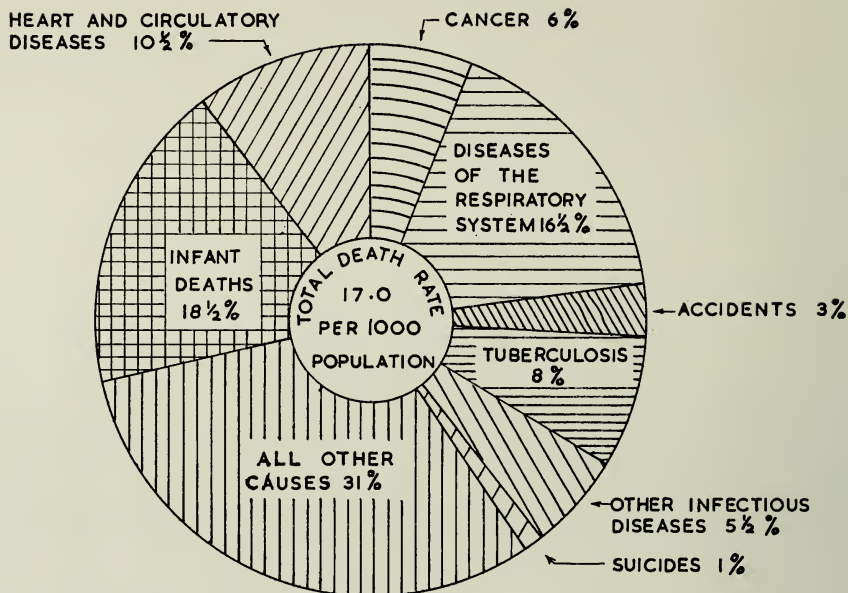
There is no Register Office in Chadderton, and to the figure of the marriages contracted in the churches and chapels of Chadderton, it is necessary to add the number of Chadderton people who were married in the District Register Office at Oldham. On this basis the total number during 1962 was 261, compared with 205 in 1961.

Table III

CAUSES OF DEATH

CAUSE OF DEATH	M	F	1962	1961	1960	1957	1952
Tuberculosis—Respiratory	3	1	4	1	1	3	2
Other Forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	1	1	—	—	2	1
Malignant Neoplasms—Stomach	11	3	14	10	9	20	8
Breast	—	1	1	5	7	10	7
Lung & Bronchus	11	1	12	7	13	15	10
Uterus	—	5	5	8	2	1	3
Other Sites	13	19	32	27	31	35	35
Leukæmia, Aleukæmia	1	1	2	1	2	1	1
Diabetes	—	3	3	4	3	2	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ..	35	35	70	63	72	56	60
Coronary Disease, Angina	33	27	60	57	53	60	37
Hypertension with Heart Disease	5	2	7	5	6	3	5
Other Heart Disease	21	36	57	48	52	53	68
Other Circulatory Disease	5	11	16	21	26	18	28
Influenza	1	3	4	5	1	9	1
Pneumonia	12	13	25	29	17	19	14
Bronchitis	28	9	37	31	38	44	28
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System ..	4	2	6	1	7	2	3
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	5	—	5	3	7	5	3
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhœa	2	—	2	2	—	2	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	1	3	4	3	5	3
Hyperplasia of Prostate	—	—	—	1	—	4	—
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Congenital Malformations	1	2	3	5	2	2	1
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases ..	15	21	36	27	34	26	25
Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	2	4	5	5	2	3
All Other Accidents	1	3	4	8	5	3	6
Homicide and Operations of War	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Suicide	—	3	3	11	3	3	7
	212	206	418	389	399	407	364

DEATHS CAUSES — 1912



DEATHS CAUSES — 1962

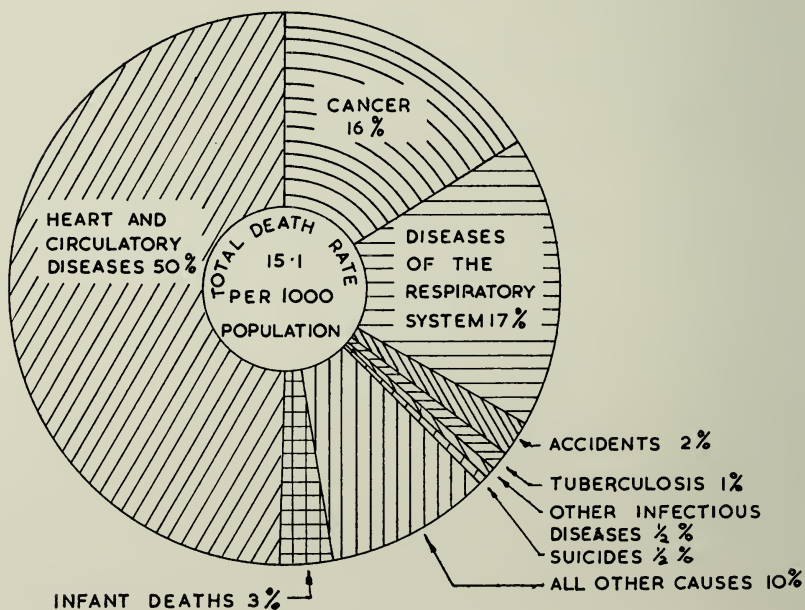


Table IV
AGES AT DEATH

Years	M	F	1962	1961	1957	1952
Under 1	6	8	14	13	6	9
1—4	1	1	2	3	2	2
5—14	—	1	1	2	2	3
15—24	1	2	3	5	3	1
25—44	2	3	5	8	22	20
45—64	60	34	94	98	132	83
65—74	68	58	126	103	119	125
Over 75	74	99	173	157	121	121
Totals ...	212	206	418	389	407	364

In 1962 there were 418 deaths in Chadderton. The crude death rate was 12.7 per 1,000 of the population and the adjusted death rate which takes into account the effect of the age structure of the local population on the number of deaths was 15.1. The corresponding adjusted rate in 1961 was 14.0 per 1,000 of the population.

Specific causes of death are detailed in Table III and ages at death in Table IV.

Degenerative diseases of the heart and blood vessels, cancer and respiratory diseases were once again the principal causes of death. This reflects the greater proportion of old people in the population and also the diminished importance, as causes of death, of infectious diseases, particularly in the young.

The diagram on page 16 shows the changing age-pattern of mortality over the past 60 years. It shows clearly that an increasing percentage of all deaths occurs in the 65 plus age group.

Although tuberculosis is now of minor importance as a cause of death, the number of deaths from other diseases of the lung, particularly cancer and bronchitis, as a proportion of all deaths shows little tendency to decrease, a fact which emphasizes the need for continued education of the public in the desirability of clean air and the health hazards of smoking.

Although the total number of accidental deaths in the year was not large, it is important to realise that, as for many years past, accidents in the home were as important a cause of death as road accidents, and in all cases the victim was an elderly person.

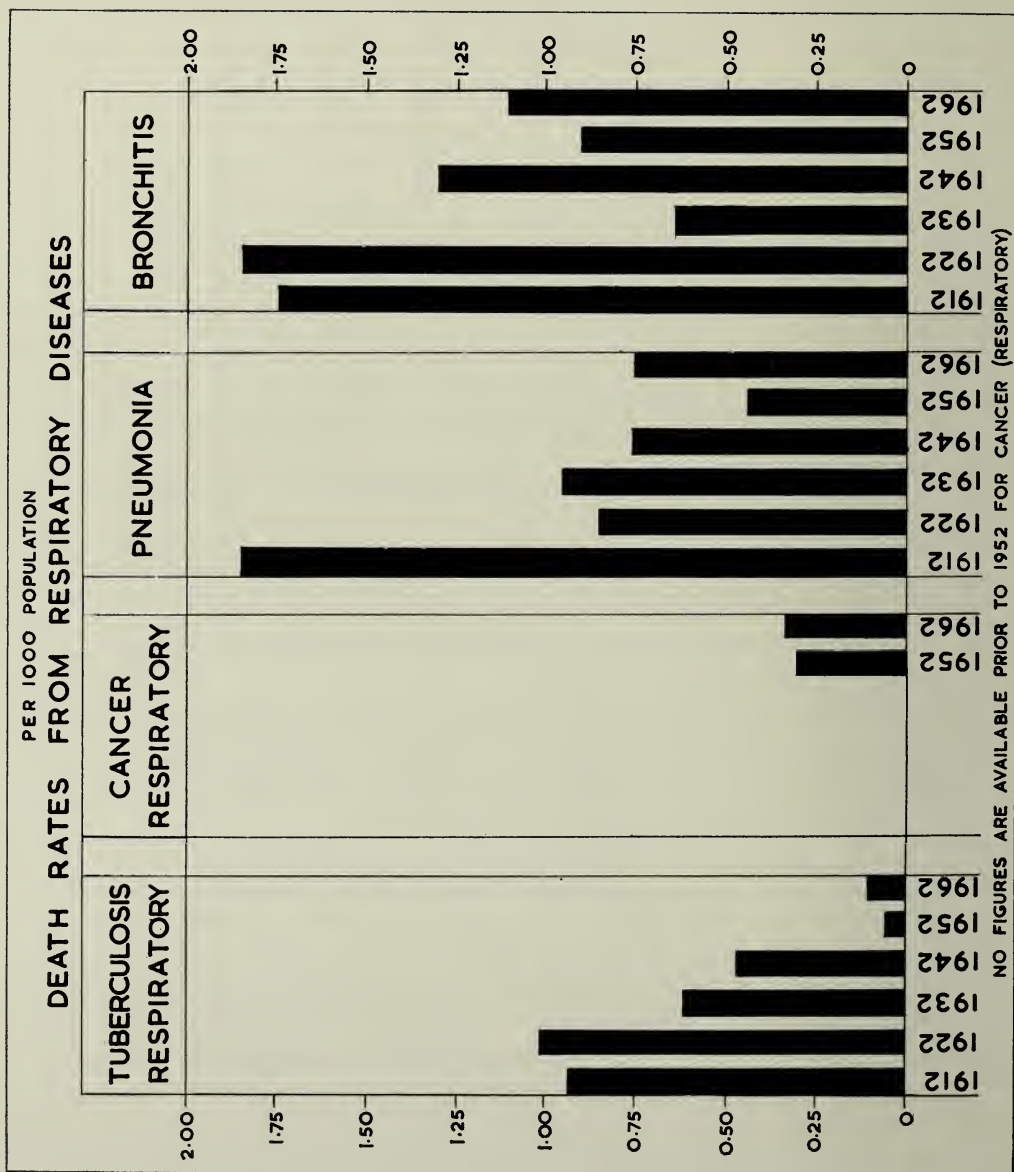


Table V
INFANT MORTALITY—1962
(Deaths under 1 year of age)

Cause of Death	Under 1 day	1 to 6 days	1 to 4 weeks	1 to 3 months	4 to 12 months	Total
Asphyxia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations ..	1	—	1	1	—	3
Diseases of the Nervous System ..	—	2	—	—	—	2
Pneumonia	—	—	—	1	—	1
Prematurity	1	—	1	1	—	3
Other Diseases of Early Infancy ...	2	1	—	2	—	5
	4	3	2	5	—	14

INFANT MORTALITY AND STILL BIRTHS

There were 14 infant deaths giving a mortality rate of 24.9 per 1,000 live births, compared with a figure of 21.4 for England and Wales. Nine of these deaths occurred in the first month of life.

There were 12 still births giving a rate per 1,000 births of 20.9

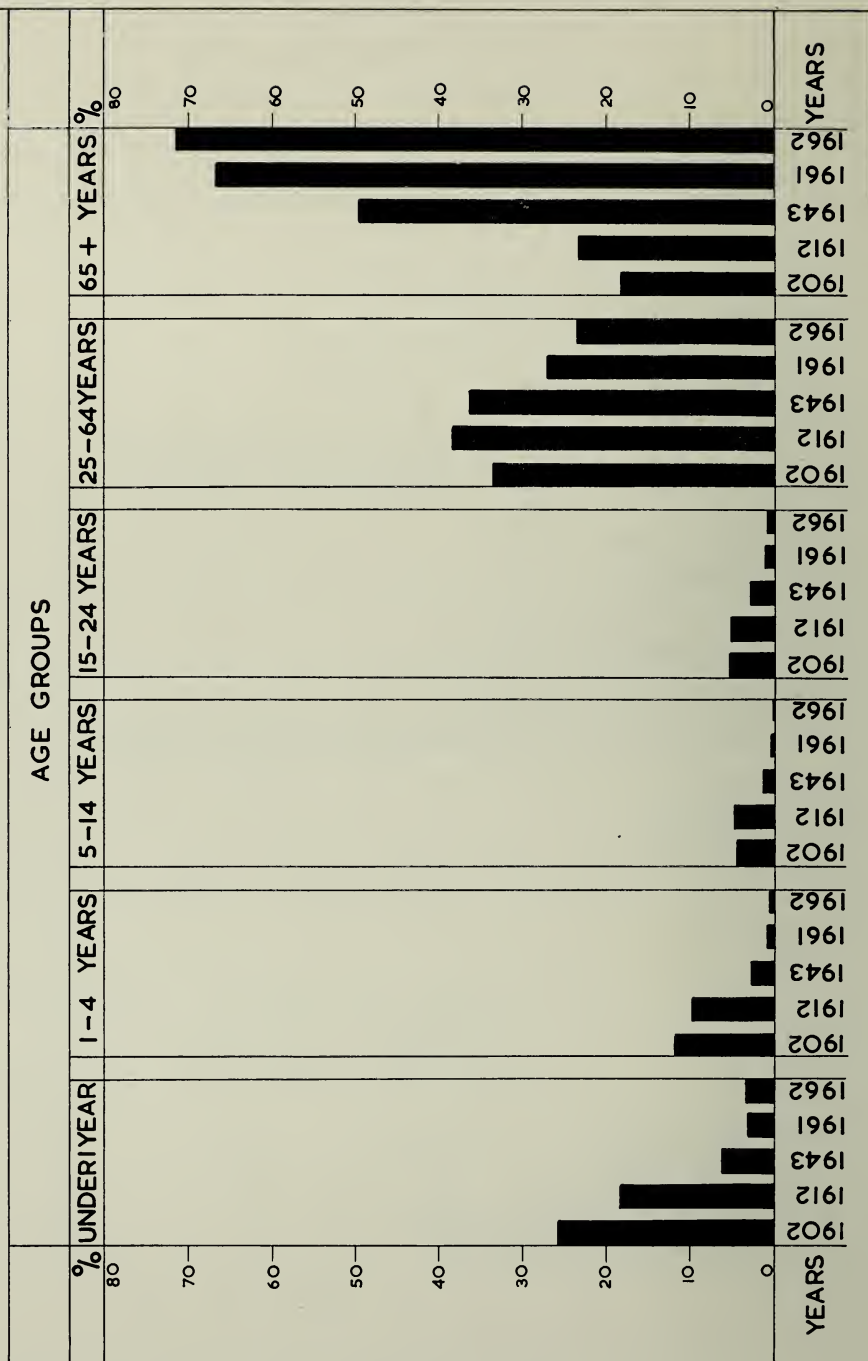
These figures confirm that the greatest loss of infant life is at or about the time of birth, when conditions such as prematurity, congenital malformation and infection are a severe hazard to the infant.

	STILLBIRTH RATE (per 1,000 total births)	NEO-NATAL RATE (per 1,000 live births)	INFANT MORTALITY RATE (per 1,000 live births)
1962	20.9	16.0	24.9
1961	15.3	21.3	25.2
1957	17	11	13
1952	27	15	23

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There was one maternal death in the district during the year. Although maternal deaths are now fortunately very rare, all such deaths associated directly or indirectly with childbirth, are the subject of enquiries instigated by the Minister of Health.

PROPORTIONATE REPRESENTATION OF DEATHS IN VARIOUS AGE GROUPS



SECTION B

Table VI
NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES—1962

Notifiable Diseases	CASES NOTIFIED (After Correction of Diagnosis)									
	Total Cases at all ages	YEARS								
		0+	1+	3+	5+	10+	15+	25+	45+	65 and over
Scarlet Fever	6	—	1	1	3	1	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	150	2	35	44	67	2	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis—										
Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—										
Pulmonary	12	—	—	—	1	—	1	6	3	1
Non-Pulmonary	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	24	—	9	3	9	1	—	2	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2
Food Poisoning	31	—	—	—	1	—	—	20	10	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	231	2	45	48	81	4	1	30	16	4

SCARLET FEVER

There was a further considerable decrease in the number of notifications of this disease during the year. With modern drug treatment this disease almost always runs a mild course and no longer represents a serious menace to health.

Scarlet Fever
6 cases

WHOOPIING COUGH

For the first time since whooping cough became notifiable in 1939, no cases were notified in the district. This is due largely to the active immunisation of infants against the disease. In order to maintain this satisfactory position however, it is still necessary that parents should ensure that their children are protected by immunisation in infancy.

Whooping Cough
No cases

MEASLES

The number of cases of measles notified during the year was slightly less than in 1961. As measles may be complicated by ear and chest infections in young children it must still be regarded as a potentially serious disease in early childhood.

Measles
150 cases

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS

It is pleasing to report that no cases of poliomyelitis were notified in Chadderton in 1962, following a year in which 5 cases occurred as part of a more general outbreak of the disease. Immunisation, particularly of children and young adults, is an essential factor in the control of this disease and the immunisation procedure was made even simpler during the year by the introduction of vaccine given by mouth. Unfortunately, the number of older children and young adults coming forward for immunisation is now disturbingly low, and many more persons in these age groups should seek this protection against poliomyelitis.

Acute
Poliomyelitis
No cases

DIPHTHERIA

Although no case of diphtheria has been notified in the district since 1949, immunisation of infants and young children cannot be neglected. A high proportion of immune individuals in the community must be maintained to control this disease.

Diphtheria
No cases

SMALLPOX

The district remained free of smallpox in 1962. However, the presence of a continuing risk of the re-emergence of this disease was clearly revealed by the outbreaks in several other areas of the country during the year.

Smallpox
No cases

Medical control of travellers from areas of the world in which the disease is endemic, and the vaccination of susceptible individuals are essential measures in preventing the spread of smallpox.

DYSENTERY

The majority of the 24 cases notified during the year occurred in young children. In nearly all cases the disease is mild but highly contagious and has considerable nuisance value.

Dysentery
24 cases

The disease spreads from individual to individual by direct contact or through contaminated articles. Hand Washing after using the lavatory is most important in preventing this disease.

ACUTE PNEUMONIA

6 cases of this disease were notified in 1962. Broncho pneumonia which is generally a disease of the very young and very old, is not notifiable and is not included here.

Acute Pneumonia
6 cases

FOOD POISONING

Of the 31 cases which were notified during the year, 29 occurred in one outbreak among employees at a local workplace. All these cases were of a relatively mild kind.

Food Poisoning
31 cases

However, food poisoning may have serious consequences and the maintenance of the highest standards of hygiene in the preparation and handling of food is of first importance.

Table VII
NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
COMPARATIVE TABLE

	1962	1961	1960	1957	1952
Scarlet Fever	6	22	30	13	59
Whooping Cough	—	4	5	35	18
Measles	150	159	352	413	268
Acute Poliomyelitis					
Paralytic	—	5	—	2	—
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis					
Pulmonary	12	8	16	10	30
Non-Pulmonary	2	1	3	—	4
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	1
Meningococcal Infection ...	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	24	13	88	14	69
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	6	6	5	7	19
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	31	—	5	—	2
Erysipelas	—	—	1	2	3
	231	218	505	496	474

TUBERCULOSIS

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1962

AGE GROUPS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
YEARS								
Under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-14	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-24	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-44	4	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
45-64	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
65-74	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Over 75	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	9	3	—	2	3	1	—	—
	12		2		4		—	

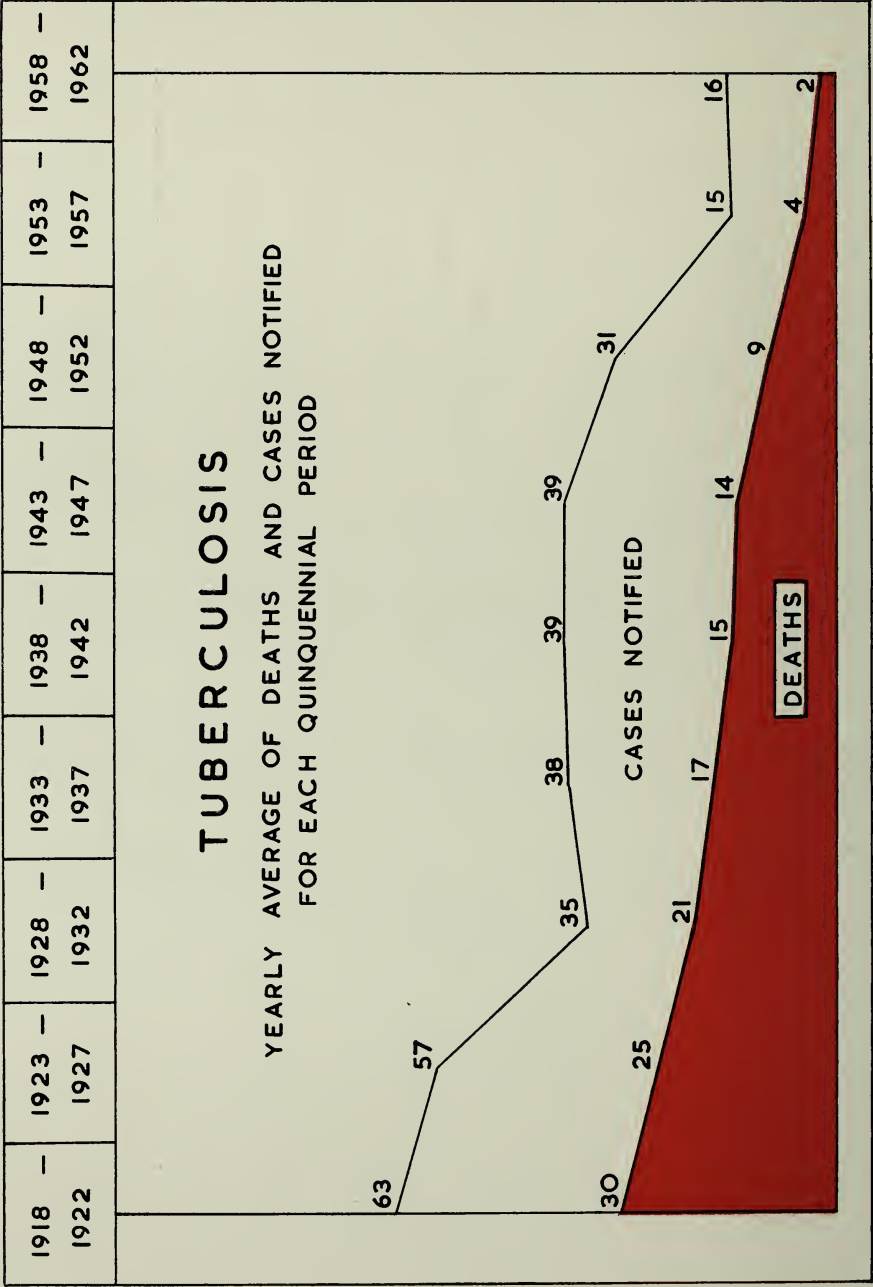
The number of new cases showed an increase of 4 pulmonary and 1 non-pulmonary on last year's figures.

Most cases are now detected in the early stages of the disease by X-ray examinations, and the chances of successful treatment are thereby greatly increased. At the end of the year there were 123 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 20 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis on register.

The necessity did not arise for action to be taken concerning tuberculosis employees in the milk trade, nor was it necessary to remove compulsorily to hospital any person suffering from the disease.

The staff of the County Council carry out the duties of tuberculosis visitation.

Disinfection of rooms and bedding is effected where necessary in cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.



SECTION C

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

These services are administered by the Lancashire County Council and for this purpose, Chadderton forms part of Health Division 14. The Medical Officer of Health for Chadderton, is also Divisional Medical Officer and the address of the Divisional Health Office is "TYLON," Middleton Road West, Chadderton.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

The midwives who served this area during 1962 were :—
Miss E. S. Mills, 1, Laurel Avenue, Chadderton. MAIn 6765.
Miss C. J. Williams, 59, Owler Lane, Chadderton. FAI 3047.
Mrs. M. Grindrod, 1, Birwood Road, Crumpsall,
Manchester, 8. CHE 4807.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics

Ante-Natal Clinics

Eaves Lane Thursday, 2—4 p.m.
(Doctor in attendance every other Thursday)
Central Monday, 2—4 p.m.
(Doctor in attendance every other Monday)

A relaxation class was held every second Friday. All expectant mothers in the area are eligible to attend these classes. Post-natal examinations were mainly carried out by the general practitioners as in previous years.

Child Welfare Clinics

Sessions were held as follows :—

Eaves Lane Wednesday & Fridays, 2—4 p.m.
(Doctor in attendance)
Central Tuesdays & Thursdays, 2—4 p.m.
(Doctor in attendance Tuesdays and every other Thursday)

Health Education, one of the main purposes of the Child Welfare Clinics, was carried out by means of posters, pamphlets and booklets and by individual instruction given by the Health Visitors and Medical Officer.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

Protection by immunisation is now available against small-pox, poliomyelitis, diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus. Poliomyelitis vaccination is available at clinics to all those between the ages of six months and forty years, and during the year the use of vaccine given by mouth removed in almost all cases the need for injection.

The importance of receiving protection from these diseases against which immunisation is available, must be emphasised once again. Urgent immunisation in the face of a threat of disease seldom produces the degree of protection which routine immunisation affords.

SCHOOL HEALTH

Minor Ailment Clinics

Children referred from school, or brought by parents, may attend the Central Clinic from 9 to 9-30 a.m.

Dental Clinic

Sessions are held every Monday—9 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.

Tuesday—9 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.

(Fortnightly)

1-30 p.m. to 4-0 p.m.

At Eaves Lane Wednesday—9 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.

Clinic 1-30 p.m. to 4-0 p.m.

Thursday—9 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.

Friday—9 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.

1-30 p.m. to 4-0 p.m.

Ophthalmic Clinic

The Consultant Ophthalmologists attend the Central Clinic every Tuesday morning and Wednesday afternoon for the treatment of eye disorders in children. Normally children are seen by appointment only. Cases in need of orthoptic treatment are referred by the Ophthalmologists to the local hospitals.

Orthopædic Clinic

The Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon attends the Central Clinic once every three weeks to see children referred by the Medical Officer. She is assisted by the physiotherapist who visits once a week to give remedial exercises.

Speech Therapy

Clinics are held at Eaves Lane, Monday morning and Tuesday afternoon. Children requiring correction of speech defects are referred to the Speech Therapist by the Medical Officer.

Chiropody

Mr. J. W. Davidson, Chiropodist, holds two sessions a week at the Central Clinic on Tuesday and Friday mornings. He also carries out foot inspections at local schools.

Lip-Reading Instruction

Mr. J. J. Finnigan, the Teacher of the Deaf, attended the Eaves Lane Clinic to give lip reading instruction to partially deaf children from Chadderton, Failsworth and Royton. He also performed routine audiometry at schools and tested children referred to him by the School Medical Officer.

Lip Reading

Number of sessions	15
Number of attendances	47

Audiometry

Number of sessions	11
Number of attendances	123

DOMICILIARY SERVICES

Home Nursing Service

The District Nursing Service is provided by the Lancashire County Council through Health Division 14. Four District Nurses and two State Enrolled Assistant Nurses work in the Chadderton area, and a male nurse is also available for certain cases as required.

Details of cases attended by the nurses are given below.—

No. of individual cases attended.....	1,954
No. of day routine visits	14,582
No. of night routine visits	40
No. of casual visits	257

Home Help Service

This service is organised on a Divisional basis and supervised by a home help organiser. Help is provided in the home for cases of confinement and short illness of the housewife.

A major portion of the service, however, is devoted to the care of the aged, infirm, chronic sick and cases of sudden acute illness in the home.

Tuberculosis After-Care

Special Health Visitors are employed to visit patients in their homes to ensure that the treatment prescribed by the Chest Physician is carried out, that every possible precaution is taken against the spread of infection and that where suitable, additional protection is offered to contacts in the shape of BCG vaccination.

UNMARRIED MOTHERS

The responsibility for the care of unmarried mothers is placed upon the local health authority and these cases are dealt with on a Divisional basis. Those in need of help are put in touch with Moral Welfare Organisations and their admission to mother and baby homes may be arranged.

Illegitimate children are given special attention by the Health Visitors, and if it is necessary to separate the child from the mother, officers of the Children's Committee of the County Council undertake the supervision of the child.

WELFARE SERVICES

Residential accommodation for aged persons in need of care and attention is provided in five divisional homes, one of which is situated in Broadway, Chadderton.

As in previous years, the demand for accommodation is far greater than can be met, and every endeavour is made to enable old people to continue to live in their own homes. For this reason the work of voluntary organisations is essential and the proper care of the old people is dependent upon full co-operation between all organisations Statutory and Voluntary.

Chadderton has a very active Old People's Welfare Committee which is a fully representative body interested in the care of the elderly. Membership of this Committee includes Councillors, Doctors, District Nurses, Health Visitors, Hospital Almoners, National Assistance Board, National Insurance and Local Authority Officials, together with interested persons from Churches in the District. The Committee's aims are to relieve loneliness and further the health and well-being of those growing old. An essential part of this service is the visiting of old people in the district so that their needs may be ascertained.

There are ten Over Sixties Clubs in the district. These provide a weekly meeting place and are well attended and enjoyed by all.

The Chadderton Over Sixties Centre was open throughout the year. The centre, which is managed by a voluntary committee provides social club facilities and aims to be a focal point for services for the elderly.

The local health authority has responsibilities in relation to handicapped persons. These include the blind, the deaf and those who suffer from other disabilities, such as the epileptics or the spastics. A register of handicapped persons is maintained and help is given to them directly and by co-operation with voluntary bodies.

Chiropody sessions for old people are held at the Central Clinic and Eaves Lane Clinic as follows:—

Central	Wednesday—9 a.m. to 12 noon 1-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.
Eaves Lane	Monday—1-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m. Friday—9 a.m. to 12 noon

CONVALESCENCE

Applications for convalescence for adults and children come from hospital almoners, social workers, or general practitioners. Financial responsibility rests with the applicant, though assistance is given in necessitous cases. In addition, the Regional Hospital Board has at its disposal convalescent homes as a continuation of treatment for patients requiring same. Admission to this type of home is arranged by the local Hospital Management Committee.

DAY NURSERIES

Day Nurseries provide a useful service for mothers who go out to work, and in particular those who through social circumstances are the breadwinners of the family. The major share of the cost of the County Council Nurseries of which there are two in Chadderton is borne by the ratepayers.

In addition to the County Nurseries four factories in the district provide accommodation for children whose mothers work in the factories.

	Brook Street	Coalshaw Green Road
No. of days County Nurseries open during 1962	245	242
No. of places available	8085	7986
Total attendances :—		
0-1 years	1893	1062
2-4 years	4886	5427
	<hr/> 6779	<hr/> 6489

AMBULANCE SERVICES

The Ambulance Service is provided by the Lancashire County Council, and is directed from a Radio Control Centre at Radcliffe (Tel. No. RAD 3021).

HOSPITALS

General and Maternity

Most Chadderton patients are admitted to one of the two Oldham Hospitals, Oldham Royal Infirmary or the Oldham & District General Hospital. Some maternity cases are admitted to the Woodfield Nursing Home, Oldham. Manchester hospitals are also available as required.

Infectious Diseases

Patients suffering from infectious diseases are admitted to either Westhulme Hospital, Oldham, or Monsall Hospital, Manchester, if the severity of the infection requires it.

X-Ray Facilities

X-ray facilities for chest cases are provided by the Radiology Department of the Oldham Hospitals.

Venereal Diseases

Treatment of patients suffering from these diseases is provided at the Oldham and District General Hospital.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Specimens of blood from the ante-natal clinics are usually sent to the Pathology Department, Oldham and District General Hospital, or the National Blood Transfusion Service, Roby Street, Manchester. Almost all the pathology specimens are sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall, Manchester.

During the year 596 faeces specimens were submitted for examination. Of these 141 showed the presence of Sonn  Dysentery organisms, 9 contained Salmonella Typhi-murium, 15 contained Bacillus Coli, and in 2 Clostridium Welchii was isolated. The remaining 429 specimens were negative.

One throat swab was also sent to the Public Health Laboratory but proved negative for Haemolytic Streptococci.

I am most grateful to Dr. Tobin, the Director of the Public Health Laboratory and his staff for their valued help and co-operation which is so readily given to this Department and is so very much appreciated.

CHILDREN ACT, 1948

This Act is administered by the Lancashire County Council Children's Department, and the Chadderton district is served by the Area Children's Office at "Enville House," Scotland Street, Ashton-under-Lyne. The telephone number is ASHton 4338/9. The Department's main function is to care for children who, because of various family misfortunes, cannot be looked after by their own parents, and children who have been removed from their homes by a court order committing them to the care of the local authority.

The Assistant Area Children's Officer reports that:—

During 1962, requests for children to be received into care came from twelve families in Chadderton and these involved forty-three children in all. As in previous years efforts were made in every case to find an alternative solution which did not entail the child leaving home, but it was necessary for fourteen children from three families to be received into care. Others were helped with the co-operation of the Home Help and Day Nursery Services. Six of the applications for care were on account of the illness of the mother, the father being unable to care and maintain his full-time employment, but it was disturbing to note that five families were deserted by the mother. The other application was in respect of an eviction and, as Part III Accommodation was not available, it was necessary to receive the family of four children into care for a short period until accommodation was made available.

Two enquiries from prospective foster parents were received from the Chadderton area during 1962, of which one application was approved and the other was later withdrawn for personal reasons.

The Authority very carefully investigates all applications for fostering, and some applicants later realise that the implications of taking a child into their homes are more difficult than at first anticipated, particularly as placements may involve a certain amount of re-arrangement in their homes. The Lancashire County Children's Committee continues to appeal for foster homes, by publicity through public and private meetings, various forms of advertisement and through numerous channels of contact within the area.

An officer from the Children's Department attends every juvenile court to present school and psychiatric reports, and to obtain remand home vacancies when these are required. Two boys from the Chadderton district were eventually committed to approved schools during 1962, but no children were committed to the care of the local authority.

The Area Children's Committee meets monthly to review the progress of the work of the Department in the district. Chadderton U.D.C., is represented on the Committee by Councillor H. Ogden.

Regular meetings of the Co-ordinating Committee set up to deal with families in need of help and guidance are held, and those attending include the Divisional Medical Officer of Health, Area Children's Officer, local N.S.P.C.C. Inspector, appropriate Health Visitors and School Attendance Officer, the Probation Officer and other interested persons. These meetings prove invaluable in dealing with families whose problems may concern various departments and call upon their respective resources.

Health Department,
422, Middleton Road,
Chadderton,
July, 1963.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour and privilege to submit to you the report of the work done during 1962 in the environmental health services operated by the Public Health Inspectors, and present to you details of certain services provided by other Departments which are now a regular feature of the report of your Medical Officer of Health.

An attempt has been made in the following pages to contrast a report for the year 1922 and the year 1962. The country in 1922 was recovering from a war which had ended four years previously, it is now eighteen years since the second world war ceased, hygienic standards have been considerably improved in the past forty years, but there has been the greatest impetus in the last eighteen, and one looks ahead to even better standards in the future.

One looks forward to continued reduction in atmospheric pollution not only from industrial and domestic premises, but a reduction also in that from modern transport. One wonders if the next forty years will see every dwelling fitted with a bath and internal toilet facilities, and if many of the insanitary conditions now prevailing will then have become something of the past. One wonders how far the improvement in food hygiene standards will go and what developments will be seen in the collection and disposal of refuse in the next forty years. What will the conditions of the factories, shops and offices be in the year 2002? Many conjectures can be made, but it is safe to assume public opinion will continue to demand even better living and working conditions than exist today. Although present day conditions could not be foreseen forty years ago, and despite the recent development of scientific aids, good personal hygiene, thought for the personal well-being of others and the proper use and maintenance of available aids are still fundamentals in public health.

The report for 1962 shows that, though in some ways routine inspections lagged, much was done in forwarding the Clean Air Programme and in the Clearance of Unfit Houses. A further programme for the clearance of 134 houses was formulated in July, and at the end of the year representations relating to 44 of these houses had then been made. Clearance Orders affecting 71 houses were made during the year.

Staffing of the Department was maintained at full strength throughout the year with a minor exception. The Junior Assistant who was training to be a Public Health Inspector, left the office to become a Pupil under another authority, and his place was filled by the appointment of a female so that assistance with typing could be provided as required. This change has proved beneficial.

As in the past years I must express thanks to all who have so readily provided material for the compilation of this report, but it must also be remembered that without the general day to day assistance of these officers in other Departments the administration of the Health Office would suffer. For their co-operation thanks are due and now given. To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, and likewise to the Chairman and Members of the Housing Committee, since these are the Committees to which the Department is mainly responsible, thanks are given for the support provided to the office administration. I say thanks to Dr. Brackenridge and Dr. Foster for all the help given, and to the staff of the office for the team spirit shown and for the way in which they have assisted me.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES MANN,

Senior Public Health Inspector.

SECTION D

GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

The following tables refer to the visits paid by the Public Health Inspectors to varied establishments in the Urban District, details of notices served and complied with are furnished, whilst Table IX indicates the types of defects found and remedied. Attention has previously been drawn to the fact that this section of the duties of the inspectors is somewhat hum-drum, but it is vitally important.

In 1922 the report of the Sanitary Inspector for that year shows visits paid to 106 sanitary pails and 47 ashpits whilst 312 cases of Infectious Diseases were notified to the Department. Of the latter, there were 132 cases of Scarlet Fever and 18 cases of Diphtheria. During 1962 there were 6 cases of Scarlet Fever notified and no cases of Diphtheria. It may be that medical science has done much to reduce the incidence of infectious disease, but it is also worthy of note that environmental hygiene has also done much to assist the reduction, and the type of work to which reference is made in the tables which follow is of much value in securing better hygiene.

1,473 inspections of drains and tests of drainage systems indicates that great endeavours are made to keep a satisfactory drainage system operating throughout the area. This work is often done in the back yard, or in the cellar, but nevertheless it is work of importance to the occupier of the premises concerned, in so far that offensive odours or rodent infestations are eliminated.

It is gratifying to report that, though it was necessary to serve 61 Statutory Notices, only in seven cases had further action to be taken by the Council, and these cases related to work in connection with the conversion of waste water closets to water closets. In no case was it necessary to institute summary proceedings.

Table VIII

MISCELLANEOUS VISITS AND DETAILS OF NOTICES FOR 1962

Number of visits to cases of infectious diseases	88
Number of disinfections carried out	12
Re-inspections of notices served	1,450
Visits re. vermin	139
,, to factories	130
,, re. smoke observations	26
,, re. Shops Act	31
,, to Schools	9
,, re. drains and drain tests	1,473
,, to defective dustbins	1,298
,, re. prevention of damage by Pests Act	568
,, re. offensive accumulations	48
,, re. water supply	71

Visits re. swimming bath water sampling	2
„ re. Pet Animals Act	2
„ re. keeping of poultry	2
„ re. marine stores	1
„ re. public cleansing	229
„ to tip and salvage depot	169
„ re. atmospheric pollution	51
„ re. storage of petroleum	9
„ re. fresh water closets.....	287
„ re. waste water closets	401
„ re. sanitary pails	3
„ to tents, vans, sheds and fairgrounds	10
Interviews and other visits	304

Notices Served

Informal Notices	205
Statutory Notices	61

Statutory Notices

Public Health Act, 1936

Section 24	—
„ 39	20
„ 45	9
„ 47	10
„ 83	2
„ 93	20

Notices Complied With

Informal notices	165
Statutory Notices by owners	59
Statutory Notices complied with by Council in default of owner	7
No. of summary proceedings taken	Nil

Table IX
DEFECTS FOUND AND REMEDIED DURING 1962

	Found	Remedied
Defective roofs and flashings	48	33
„ chimney stacks	6	3
„ pointing and brickwork of walls ...	19	12
„ rainwater pipes and eavesgutters ...	42	24
„ drains	49	47
„ waste pipes and channels	14	13
„ washing accommodation	1	—
„ closets (freshwater)	28	24
„ closets (waste water)	34	35
„ dustbins	1,102	1,015
„ ceilings	12	8
„ plaster	17	19
„ floors and stairs	8	7
„ doors, windows and sashcords	49	22
„ sinks	1	3
„ firegrates	3	1
Miscellaneous	13	7

WATER SUPPLY

Three water undertakings supply houses in Chadderton, but the largest supplier is Oldham Corporation Waterworks Department. Part of South Chadderton receives its supply from the Manchester City Waterworks Department, and the Heywood and Middleton Water Board provides water for houses in Middleton Junction. The water rate is levied and collected by the undertakings for the premises each serves.

Extensions of water mains were carried out during the year to 42 new houses, but there yet remain 11 houses in the northern part of the district which have no piped supply and which rely on shallow wells. Two samples of water were taken from these wells and, because of the unsatisfactory reports, users were warned to boil water before consumption.

Water supplied by the three undertakings is obtained from upland surfaces, and is a "soft" water. It is taken to the houses by piped internal supply, and, except for the 11 houses already mentioned, there are no shared supplies in the urban area.

During the year complaints were again received about the inadequacy of the supply to some houses, and investigation showed it was due to the fact of too many houses served by a branch service pipe. Mention has been made in previous reports concerning this, and no apology is made for drawing attention to the matter again. There are some parts of the urban district where the position is acute, but, it would appear, the Council itself is unable to take any action under legislation as existing at present.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

The River Irk, Wince Brook, Springbrook, and Bower Brook are all streams which flow through Chadderton. The Rochdale canal also intersects the district near the western boundary. The streams are each receiving the discharge of seven storm water overflows and consequently, cannot be said to be free from pollution. It can be stated that no serious nuisance has arisen, nor has there been any complaint of their conditions during the year.

SEWERAGE, SEWAGE DISPOSAL AND DRAINAGE

50 lineal yards of new sewer were constructed during 1962, and 42 new houses were connected to the system, reports the Engineer and Surveyor.

He also reports that there have been no major alterations at the sewage disposal works, but chemical precipitants are being used extensively to improve the effluent, pending the completion of arrangements whereby all sewage will be treated in the Oldham sewage disposal works which are situated in Chadderton adjacent to the Council's own plant.

Owing to their geographical position in relation to the main sewerage system, a few farms and cottages in the northern part of the district cannot be connected to the said system.

House drainage systems receive considerable attention by the staff and other employees of the Department. A scheme is operated whereby if a complaint is received that a blockage in drains is suspected, the Council's drainage labourer visits and in most cases relieves the blockage. If the work is such that he cannot, by normal rodding or plunging, remove the obstruction then the owner is requested to deal with the matter. However, during 1962 the drainage labourer cleared 544 blockages and only 13 notices were served requesting owners to cleanse drains.

The supervision of any necessary repairs to house drainage is the responsibility of the Health Department, and attention has already been drawn to the fact that in 1962, 1,473 visits were made in connection with the inspection, testing and supervision of work on drains.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

Table X gives statistical data concerning closet accommodation within the urban area. In 1922, it was reported that there were then 1,747 pail closets and 3,187 waste water closets. By the end of 1962 the number of pail closets was reduced to 32, and these are nearly all situated at premises too far from a sewerage system or adequate water supply. However, the number of waste water closets had only been reduced to 1,433, and this is a matter which gives rise to concern.

During 1962, only 95 of these closets were converted to fresh water closets, and it is felt that progress in the provision of modern water closets will only be speeded when authority for Statutory Action is forthcoming, and sufficient money allowed in the estimates to provide for this.

Table X
CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

Type of Closet	Converted to W.C. 1962	Number at end of 1962
Pail Closets	4	32
Waste Water Closets	95	1,433
Trough Closets	—	9
Fresh Water Closets	—	12,229
	99	13,703

DISINFESTATION AND RODENT CONTROL

The report of the Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspector for the year 1922 makes no mention of any work under this heading, and it was not until 1936, that work in connection with such control receives mention.

It is reported for that year 7 cases of infestations by bed bugs were dealt with, and six of these were in Council owned houses. During 1962 no Council houses were found to be infested, and 9 disinfestations were carried out in private dwellings but none of these related to infestation by bed bugs.

Mention was made last year that better standards of living, the number of insecticides now available for use by householders, and better hygiene have all contributed to the eradication of bed bug infestation. Complaints of such infestation are rarely received in the Department.

Table XI gives details concerning work done in rodent control during 1962. The Council employs a part-time operator for this service, and he carries out all treatments.

Table XI
PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949
ACTION TAKEN—1962

	Local Author- ity	Dwelling Houses (inc. Coun- cil Houses)	All other (including Business Premises)	Total of Cols. 1, 2 & 3	Agri- cultural
I. Number of properties in Local Authority's District ...	21	12,039	1,544	13,604	32
II. Number of properties inspected as a result of:—					
(a) Notification	2	267	10	279	—
(b) Survey under the Act ...	—	37	—	37	—
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose)	—	—	—	—	—
III. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	4	1,212	17	1,233	—
IV. Number of properties inspected (in Sect. II) which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats—Major	—	—	—	—	—
—Minor	1	118	8	127	—
(b) Mice—Major	—	—	—	—	—
—Minor	—	53	2	55	—
V. Number of infested properties (in Sect. IV) treated by the Local Authority	1	171	10	182	—
VI. Total treatments carried out—including re-treatments	2	531	17	550	—
VII. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act:					
(a) Treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural Work (i.e., Proofing)	—	—	—	—	—
VIII. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act	—	—	—	—	—
IX. Legal Proceedings	—	—	—	—	—
X. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	—	—	—	—	—

SEWER TREATMENTS—1962

Number of manholes in the district—1,273

	February
Number of manholes baited	51
Number of manholes showing prebait take ...	15
Number of manholes showing complete take ...	—

PUBLIC CLEANSING

In the Medical Officer's Report for the year 1922, a tabulated statement on "Scavenging and Trade Refuse Removal" indicates that during the year

3,415 motor loads of ashbin refuse were taken to the Destructor.

994 motor loads of ashbin refuse were taken to the tips.

510 motor loads of ashpit refuse were taken to the tips.

742 cart loads of ashbin refuse were removed.

283 cart loads of ashpit refuse were removed.

and the total weight of refuse removed was 3,926 tons, 9 cwt. 2 qrs.

In the past 40 years there has been some considerable change in the method of collection and disposal of house refuse. The Council does not now possess a Destructor, and all refuse is disposed of at the Crossley Bridge Tip.

Carts are no longer used nor have there been any horse drawn vehicles for many years, and there are only 3 dry ashpits in the urban area. For the major part of 1962 the collection of house refuse was operated by the use of 3 rear loading machines, one coming into operation in February.

Except for the first week of the township's annual holiday, a seven day collection was maintained throughout the greatest part of the area, but there was some difficulty experienced in a small area and here on one occasion there was a gap of 14 days. It is true to state, however, that few houses were affected, and the delay was during the town's annual holiday period.

Comment must again be made on the collection and disposal of bulky household refuse. During 1962 a total of 491 applications were received for the removal of household refuse which could not be collected in the normal manner. The service raises problems both of collection and suitable disposal in so far as the requests for removal range from that of the odd mattress to that of complete sets of household furniture.

The service calls for special collection and also entails the greater use of tipping space because of the bulky nature of the material. Furthermore the appearance of the Crossley Bridge Tip is not enhanced by the depositing of such articles as settees, large chairs, the kitchen table or even the odd piano.

Consideration was given to the provision of a suitable incinerator, but siting and maintenance of such apparatus have so far proved a problem difficult to overcome in an economical manner. Though shelved for the moment, the problem is one which will need resolving and it is hoped this will be soon.

During the year much thought was given as to whether or no a pilot scheme should be introduced where paper sacks would oust the more conventional dustbin, and members of the Health Committee made visits to schemes already in operation. As the year closed, no decision had been reached as to whether or no such a scheme should be introduced.

Disposal of all refuse was made on the Crossley Bridge Tip with the exception of such material as was re-claimed for salvage. The income for salvage for the year varied little with that of 1961, the difference being only an increase of 3/9d. though the weight reclaimed increased by 8 tons, 3 cwts.

Considerable interest was displayed during the year in the quality of the street cleansing methods by members of the Health Committee, and as a result, later in the year, a report was placed before them of the full operational system of the Department with regard to street cleansing, collection and disposal of house and trade refuse, collection and disposal of the contents of pail closets, with suggestions made for improving the services. The result of this report cannot be commented upon here, but its effect will become apparent during 1963.

It is felt again, that this section of the report cannot be left without expressing some thanks to the men who, despite all weathers, despite adverse criticisms that are sometimes made, and despite the type of material they are called upon to handle, carry on week by week so that the average householder, has no worry concerning the removal of waste created in the normal home operations. The contents of some dustbins can scarcely be credited, and need to be seen on occasions to be fully appreciated.

DUSTBIN REPLACEMENT SCHEME

This scheme came into operation in 1959, and since then 4,506 dustbins have been provided to householders, 1,015 being replaced during 1962.

Dustbins are only provided to domestic premises when replacement is required, and persons moving into new houses must provide the dustbin at their own cost. Where dustbins are in use at trade premises then replacement or provision is also the responsibility of the occupier.

78 dustbins were sold during the year.

The following tables provide statistical data of the services.

Table XII
PUBLIC CLEANSING
DETAILS AS TO COLLECTION OF REFUSE—1962

No. of Motor	No. of dustbins emptied	No. of loads	Weight to tip			Average weight per load			Average No. of dustbins per load
			tons	cwts.	qrs.	tons	cwts.	qrs.	
27	330	5	3	—	—	—	12	0.0	66
28	71,363	764	745	7	—	—	19	2.0	93
29	194,149	814	2,286	10	—	2	16	0.7	238
30	193,385	788	2,253	19	—	2	17	0.8	245
32	5,735	81	71	1	—	—	17	2.1	70
33	156,137	561	1,631	19	—	2	18	0.7	278
Hired Vehicle	1,655	24	24	—	—	1	0	0.0	69
	622,754	3,037	7,015	16	—	2	6	0.8	205

ANALYSIS OF LOADS—1962

Loads	
3,037	Refuse Collection.
48	Nightsoil to sewage works.
155	Road dirt from Orderly's Dumps.
321	Ashes from Schools.
319	Covering material to Tip.
73	Delivery of dustbins.
425	Household refuse needing special collection.
187	Canteen refuse.
56	Condemned food to sewage works.
144	Ashes from Baths to Tip.
50	Library books to and from Branch Libraries.
848	Salvage collection.
969	Trade refuse taken to Tip.
152	Collection of waste for which special payment made.
28	Public Offices.
<hr/> 6,812	Total

Table XIII
SALVAGE COLLECTION AND INCOME—1962

	tons	cwts	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Tins	63	2	1	—	202	12	9
Paper	183	2	3	—	1,281	19	3
Rags and Woollens	13	7	—	26	94	15	6
Aluminium	—	15	1	26	56	4	7
Lead	—	5	1	26	10	15	2
Steel	6	9	2	—	30	7	9
Light Iron	13	3	2	—	40	18	—
Cast Iron	10	11	—	—	85	5	—
Brass	—	3	1	14	15	18	6
Copper	—	3	2	18	27	14	9
Mixed Scrap	—	2	3	12	2	3	6
	<hr/> 291	<hr/> 7	<hr/> —	<hr/> 10	<hr/> 1,848	<hr/> 14	<hr/> 9

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

In the report for the year 1922, this does not receive any mention, but now is a matter which receives much publicity, with both favourable and adverse comments. It is noticeable locally that there is now much less opposition to the Council's attempts to create Smoke Control Areas, even if it has not altogether disappeared. During the past forty years, there has been a gradual demand for a more cleaner atmosphere and this demand has gained much impetus during the last few years. There remains however, the personalities who are loth to change their domestic heating systems and it is somewhat frustrating that enquiries have to be held because of the objections of a very small minority, but this is indicative of British democracy and does allow the individual to voice his or her opinion.

There were three objectors to the making of the No. 4 Order, and in consequence, Mr. H. C. Harris, F.R.I.C.S., M.R.S.H., an Inspector of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government conducted an enquiry on the 13th June, 1962. These were the only

objections brought forward out of the 520 domestic establishments involved.

The No. 3 Order was confirmed 10th January, 1962, and the No. 4 Order, already referred to, was confirmed 16th August, 1962, both these orders coming into effect 1st July, 1963.

Order No. 5 was submitted to the Minister in October, but as the year closed, no confirmation had been received. It was actually known that two objections had been lodged, and that another enquiry was likely to be held. Two objections from a total of 972 households is a further indication that public opinion is for atmospheric pollution to be abolished, or reduced to a minimum.

Details of the various orders now made can be found in Table XIV.

Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide pollution was continued to be measured by using the smoke filter and volumetric sulphur dioxide apparatus housed in the attic of the Library building on Middleton Road, and from which daily readings were recorded. Further measurement of Sulphur Dioxide pollution was obtained by use of the Lead Peroxide instrument sited in the Girl's Grammar School Grounds. Atmospheric pollution measurement was assisted also by the use of Deposit Gauge situated in St. George's Square.

The diagram on page 42 indicates the readings from these instruments.

Pollution from industrial sources is now much lower than formerly, and continues to decrease. Despite this fact it was necessary to institute Court proceedings against the occupiers of a cotton mill because of a contravention of the Clean Air Act. A fine of £10 was imposed by the Magistrates.

The number of smoke observations made and details relating thereto are given in the following table.

Membership of the National Society for Clean Air, the Manchester and District Regional Clean Air Council, and the South East Lancashire and North Cheshire Consultative Committee for Atmospheric Pollution was maintained by the Council. Attendance at meetings of these bodies by the Council's representatives allows of discussion on problems affecting the making of Smoke Control Orders, and those concerning fuel supplies. It also allows for regional action being encouraged when such is thought necessary, and allows for the exchanging of views on various matters relating to Clean Air.

SMOKE OBSERVANCE—1962

Number of half-hourly observations	26
Number of minutes black smoke	$\frac{1}{2}$
Number of minutes dark smoke	66
Number of minutes of slight or no smoke	713 $\frac{1}{2}$
Number of interviews and written notifications...	1
Number of Prosecutions	1

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION 1962

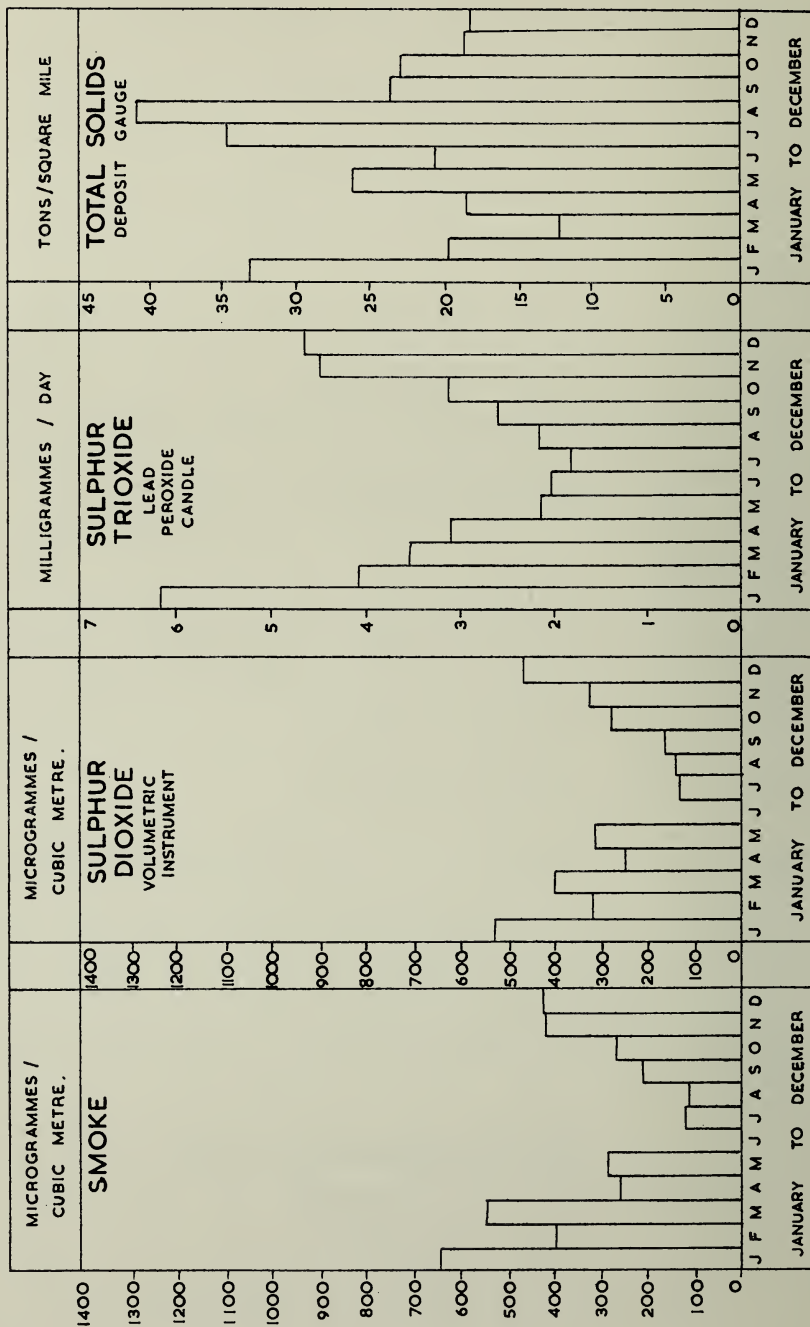


Table XIV
Smoke Control Area Progress

Area	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	Total
Acreage	156	40	480	210	101	987
Private Dwellings	1,279	146	481	292	384	2,582
Local Authority Dwellings	133	—	3	228	588	952
Commercial Premises	5	1	5	7	21	39
Industrial Premises	—	—	8	2	4	14
Others	2	—	8	7	1	18
Total Premises	1,419	147	505	536	998	3,605
Date submitted to Ministry	27.8.59	19.1.60	29.8.61	22.1.62	17.10.62	—
Objections received	800	29	1	4	2	836
Objections withdrawn	—	—	1	1	—	2
Date of Public Enquiry	13.1.60	5.5.60	—	13.6.62	Awaited	—
Date of Confirmation	31.3.60	9.11.60	10.1.62	16.8.62	Awaited	—
Date of Operation	1.12.60	1.10.61	1.7.63	1.7.63	Awaited	—

Table XV

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

(1) Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors), during 1962.

Premises	Number on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of Written Notices	No. of Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	10	1	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	136	126	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	18	3	—	—
	164	130	—	—

(2) Cases in which defects were found.

Number of Cases in which Defects were found					
Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred		Number of cases in which pro- secutions were instituted
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defect- ive	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for the sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—

FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES

Active co-operation is maintained between the Factory Inspectorate and the Council's Officers and this is all to the good of administration.

During 1962 some difficulty was experienced concerning one factory in the area and the provision of proper sanitary facilities. The problem resolved itself finally by the management closing the factory because of varied circumstances.

Though there are a number of outworkers in the District, no factory in Chadderton employs such. The lists supplied from other Authorities all indicate that the persons so employed are engaged in some form of garment making and show that the cases are of the housewife adding to the family budget.

In 1922 it is reported there were 84 factories in Chadderton and 74 workshops. Now there are 164 factories, and the designation workshop has been taken out of the legislation.

SWIMMING BATHS

The Baths Superintendent reports that during 1962 :—

The total attendance made by scholars in organised parties to the swimming bath was	41,121
The total attendance made by adults to the swimming bath was	23,198
The total attendance made by children to the swimming bath was	20,471
Old age pensioners availing themselves of reduced charge to the slipper baths	1,363
Adults, other than Old age pensioners using the slipper baths totalled	16,464
The machine hours booked in the wash-house totalled	24,434

He further reports that the Swimming Bath was used each week throughout the year by the Chadderton Amateur Swimming Club for training and coaching in both swimming and water polo. Swimming and water polo matches were held during the season and frequent swimming galas held.

SCHOOLS

The Lancashire County Education Authority provides schools in the Urban Area and during 1962 there were :—

Primary Schools	16	Secondary Mod. Schools	3
Grammar Schools	2	Day Special Schools	1

The County Health Authority also maintained a Junior Training Centre in the Urban Area.

OFFENSIVE TRADES AND MARINE STORES

In 1922 there were four offensive trade premises in the district, three of which were tripe boilers, but now no offensive trade is carried on in Chadderton. There were during 1962, nine registered marine stores. No special action was called for during the year in respect of these premises.

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM AND CALCIUM CARBIDE

The number of licences issued for storage of petroleum in underground tanks totalled	36
--	----

The number of licences issued for storage of petroleum mixtures totalled	12
--	----

The number of visits paid to storage premises was	9
---	---

This is an administrative feature which for many reasons it is thought should be the responsibility of the fire services because of the specialist knowledge in that service and in so far as it seems to bear no relationship to Public Health Administration.

SHOPS AND OFFICES

The number of visits paid to shops under the provisions of the Shops Act was 31.

No special action was called for during the year.

The anticipated legislation governing the closing hours of shops has not yet materialised, nor were there any regulations forthcoming with regard to offices.

The types and numbers of shops within the area are listed in Table XVI.

Table XVI

TYPES OF SHOPS

Bakers	25
Boots and Shoes	17
Butchers	37
Chemists	6
Chips and Fish	20
Clubs	14
Dairies	—
Drapers	31
Dry Cleaners	5
Fancy Goods	2
Florists	4
Greengrocers and Fishmongers	32
Grocers	123
Hardware	20
Hairdressers	35
Launderette	1
Newsagents	20
Opticians	1
Off Licences	12
Pet Shops	1
Plumbers	11
Public Houses	35
Radios, etc.	8
Second Hand Goods	1
Sub-Post Offices	6
Sweets and Tobacco	16
Tailors	2
Taxis	1
Temperance Bars	2
Wallpaper	2
Watch Repairer	1
Wines and Spirits	1

SECTION E

FOOD INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF PREMISES WHERE FOOD IS PREPARED, STORED OR SOLD

FOOD PREMISES

The number of visits paid to premises of this nature totalled 193 during 1962, and the types of premises visited are listed in Table XVII.

Table XVII
FOOD PREMISES—1962

Type	No.	Visits
General Grocers and Provision Dealers	123	57
Greengrocers and Fishmongers	32	16
Meat Shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe, etc.)	37	13
Bakers and Confectioners	25	23
Fried Fish Shops	20	1
Shops (selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice-cream, etc.)	29	20
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, snack bars and similar catering establishments	85	63

MEAT INSPECTION

The two private slaughterhouses continued to function and altogether 278 visits were paid.

Reporting upon the Slaughterhouses for 1922, it was stated there were seven slaughterhouses in the District, and the premises were visited regularly more especially when slaughtering was taking place. The premises together with the lairs were at all times kept in a fairly satisfactory condition.

1st January, 1962, was the appointed day when the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene Regulations) (Appointed Day—No. 4) Order 1961, came into operation, and in an attempt to conform to these regulations, the two slaughterhouses now in use were considerably altered. Lairages were altered, stunning pens provided, and the slaughterhouses brought into line with the requirements of the Regulations. A satisfactory standard is now maintained in accordance with modern demands.

It is worthy of note that during the past 40 years and particularly in the post-war years standards of hygiene in slaughterhouses and the humane slaughter of animals has been considerably improved. It is of further interest to note that the number of butchers, who, partly because of legislation, and partly because of better facilities at wholesale markets or abbatoirs, have no desire to slaughter, has considerably decreased.

Table XVIII
MEAT INSPECTION—1962

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part within the district

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number Killed	381	151	8	2,180	37	—
Number Inspected	381	151	8	2,180	37	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	38	34	1	34	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	9.97%	22.51%	12.50%	1.56%	0.0%	—
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	—
Cysticercosis						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total Weight Condemned—879lbs.

Another factor worthy of mention is that of the carcasses of 532 cattle, 8 calves, and 37 pigs inspected, none were found to be affected with Tuberculosis. This is a result of the schemes for the eradication of Tuberculosis among livestock.

MILK SUPPLY

The administration concerning this is now practically all the function of the County Authority or the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Licensing of retailers is done by the County Authority, the inspection and control of farms is the responsibility of the Ministry. As all milk sold in the area is designated and bottled there is now small risk of the contamination or adulteration which used to be too prevalent.

ICE CREAM

No ice-cream is manufactured in Chadderton, and except for that sold from mobile vans, this commodity is retailed pre-packed from 98 registered premises in the urban area. 6 visits were made to ice-cream premises and during the year no samples were submitted for examination.

UN SOUND FOOD CONDEMNED

Table XIX lists the food condemned during the year, and this was mainly from the warehouse of wholesalers in the district. All the food was voluntarily surrendered, and in no instance was any statutory action taken.

FOOD ADULTERATION

The County Medical Officer has kindly supplied details of the sampling of food within the urban district, or relative to foods sold in the area, and these details are shown in Table XX.

Table XIX**UN SOUND FOOD CONDEMNED—1962**

	lbs.	ozs.
Barley, Pearl	7	—
Cake Mixture	45	—
Cereals	13	13
Dates	7	—
Fish (Tinned)	41	13
Fruit and Fruit Juice (Tinned)	1,493	4
Marzipan	7	—
Meat (Tinned)	426	14
Meat	63	—
Milk and Cream (Tinned)	212	1
Mincemeat	13	—
Molasses (Tinned)	13	8
Peas, Split	4	8
Puddings (Tinned)	165	8
Sausages (Tinned)	5	6
Sauce (Bottled)	7	2
Soups and Vegetables (Tinned)	825	4
Tapioca	4	8
Miscellaneous	7	15
	<hr/> 3,363	<hr/> 8

Table XX

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT—1955

SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR EXAMINATION—1962

	No. of Samples taken
Arrowroot	1
Bacon	1
Beer, black	1
Borax	2
Bread	3
Butter	2
Cabbage Juice, canned	1
Chemical Food, B.P.	1
Cocoa	1
Coffee	2
Custard Powder	1
Dripping	1
Fat, cooking	1
Fish, canned	1
Flour, confectionery	3
Flour self-raising	2
Flour, plain	1
Fruit, canned	1
Fruit, dried.....	2
Gelatine	1
Glycerin, B.P.	2
Ice-cream	3
Ice lollies	2
Jam	1
Lard	3
Lemon Fruit Curd	1
Milk	121
Milk, dried, skimmed with non-milk fat	2
Mineral water	1
Olive Oil	1
Orange Squash	1
Saccharin Tablets	1
Sausages, Beef	1
Sausages, Pork	5
Seidlitz Powders.....	2
Spice, Ground Mixed	1
Sweets (Bubble Gum)	1
Tea	1
Vegetables, dried	1
	<hr/> 180 <hr/>

All the samples shown in Table XX were reported to be genuine with the exception of the following:—

SAMPLING—1962

Type	Result of Analysis	Action Taken
Beef Sausage	Contained 230 parts per million Sulphite preservative (expressed as sulphur dioxide) without declaration.	Vendor interviewed
Pork Sausage	Meat Content 54%, poor in meat content. Contained 150 parts per million sulphite preservative (expressed as sulphur dioxide) without declaration.	Vendor interviewed re. preservative.
Pork Sausage	Meat content 51%, poor in meat content.	No action taken.
Bread	Contained 1 dead beetle measuring 2/5ths inch and weighing 14 mgms.	No action taken.
Sweets (Bubble Gum)	Sugar present in greater proportion than gum base and should, therefore, precede it in list of ingredients.	Manufacturers communicated with.

SECTION F

HOUSING

During 1962 there were three Clearance Orders confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government. These were:—

Foxdenton Lane, No. 2 Clearance Area.....	3 houses
Radclyffe Street, No. 2 Clearance Area	15 houses
Hercules Green, No. 1 Clearance Area	12 houses

Clearance Orders made and submitted to the Ministry for Confirmation were:—

Cowhill, No. 10 Clearance Area	6 houses
Wallis Street, No. 1 Clearance Area	9 houses
Busk Street, No. 1 Clearance Area	26 houses

Demolition Orders affecting a further 17 houses were made, and voluntary undertakings to demolish 9 properties were also accepted.

Such are the main outlines for the clearance of unfit houses during 1962, and referring again to the report for 1922, one realises how times have changed. In that year 14 closing orders were made, and no houses were demolished. It would be remarkable now to find any report relating to housing in an industrial area where clearance of houses is not being effected.

However, an interesting feature in the report for 1922 is that 5 houses were built by private enterprise and 25 as part of a Municipal Housing Scheme. Despite the demand for houses, only 11 were built for private ownership and 31 on behalf of the Council during 1962. Does this indicate there should be a speedier building programme? It can be noted that as the year closed 50 houses were in course of erection, and plans for the building of a further 60 were contemplated.

Comment can be made that there is no serious overcrowding problem affecting the district, nor are there any known cases of houses in multiple occupation which give cause for alarm. Consequently, the demand for houses is caused by the clearance programme, and the provision of modern houses in lieu of the sub-standard houses existing. The Housing Manager reports that on the waiting list for Council houses there were 68 sub-tenant families and 76 overcrowded families, but the overcrowding was not of a statutory nature, and related more to lack of bedrooms.

In the report for 1961 reference was made to the need for consideration of re-development areas, and to the fact that the Council would soon be faced with fairly substantial financial commitments in its clearance policy.

During the financial year ending 31st March, 1963, a further £788 16s. 0d. was paid out in Compensation and grants for well maintained houses.

The suggested re-development programme failed to materialise, but it is hoped it will not be entirely forgotten, and that some further consideration of schemes outlined will result in positive action. In the meantime, clearance of unfit houses proceeds causing pockets of land which in the main are too small for the building of houses thereon.

Statistical data is given in the following tables.

Table XXII
(a) STATISTICS

1. Number of new houses erected during the year :—

	HOUSES	FLATS
(i) By the local authority	31	—
(ii) By other local authorities	—	—
(iii) By other bodies or persons	11	—

2. Inspections of dwelling-houses during this year :—

- (i) (a) Total no. of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts) 3295
- (b) No. of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose 5371
- (c) No. of dwelling-houses in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit 205
- (ii) Total no. of dwelling-houses existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit Approx. 450

3. Houses Demolished :—

In Clearance Areas :—

	Houses Demolished	Displaced Persons	Displaced during year Families
(i) Houses unfit for human habitation	85	85	31
(ii) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	—	—	—
(iii) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
Not in Clearance Areas :—			
(iv) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	24	71	23

(v) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	3	5	3
(vi) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts ...	—	—	—
(vii) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	—	—	—

4. Unfit Houses Closed.

(i) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1), 35(1), Housing Act, 1957	1	4	1
(ii) Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
(iii) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—

5. Unfit Houses Made Fit and Houses in which Defects were remedied :—

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(i) After informal action by local authority	173	—
(ii) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	41	7
(b) Section 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	—	—
(iii) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957 ...	—	—

6. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use, Housing Act 1957 :—

	No. of houses (1)	No. of separate dwellings contained in col. (1) (2)
Position at end of year :—		
(i) Retained for temporary accommodation		
(a) Under Section 48	—	—
(b) Under Section 17(2)	—	—
(c) Under Section 46	—	—
(ii) Licensed for temporary occupation under Section 34 or 53	—	—

7. Purchase of Houses by Agreement :—

	No. of houses (1)	No. of occupants of houses in col. (1) (2)
Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year	—	—

8. Housing Act, 1949, and Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958—Improvement Grants, etc.:—

Action during year:—

	No. of Dwelling Houses or other Buildings affected in Schemes of—	
	Private bodies or individuals	Local Authority
(i) Submitted by Private Individuals to Local Authority	26	—
(ii) Approved by Local Authority	22	—
(iii) Submitted by Local Authority to Ministry	—	—
(iv) Finally approved by Ministry	—	1
(v) Work completed	29	1
(vi) Additional separate dwellings included in (v) above	—	3
(vii) Any other action taken under the Acts—The number of grants paid during the year was 26, the total money paid being £723.		

9. HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959.

STANDARD GRANTS

ACTION DURING YEAR—1962

	No. of dwellings or other buildings affected
(i) Submitted to Local Authority	100
(ii) Approved by Local Authority	93
(iii) Work completed	78
(iv) Remarks—The number of grants paid during the year was 78, total amount being £9,455.	

Table XXI

**CLEARANCE PROGRESS UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS
FROM 1953 UP TO 31st. DECEMBER, 1962.**

Title of Area	Date	Representation		Re-housing			Area completed
		No. of houses	No. of persons	No. of houses vacated	No. of people re-housed	No. of houses demolished	
1953							
Busk Area No. 9	12 Oct.	5	17	5	17	5	Yes
Cowhill Area No. 9	"	10	14	10	14	10	Yes
Cragg Clough Area	"	5	16	5	16	5	Yes
Denton Lane No. 2	"	6	11	6	11	6	Yes
Denton Lane No. 3	"	5	15	5	15	5	Yes
Thompson Lane No. 1	"	7	10	7	10	7	Yes
Top o'th' Green No. 4	"	9	25	9	25	9	Yes
Totals		47	108	47	108	47	
1956							
Clowes Street No. 1	10 July	8	12	8	12	8	Yes
Foxdenton Lane No. 1	"	9	30	9	30	9	Yes
Long Lane No. 1	"	6	14	6	14	6	Yes
Steetbridge No. 1	"	6	13	6	13	6	Yes
Chadderton Fold No. 1	"	4	11	4	11	4	Yes
Totals		33	80	33	80	33	
1957							
Washbrook No. 1	5 Feb.	5	16	5	16	5	Yes
Drummer Hill	"	33	63	33	63	33	Yes
Drury Lane No. 2	6 May	4	10	4	10	4	Yes
Block Lane No. 2	"	9	22	9	22	9	Yes
Under Lane No. 3	22 July	5	13	5	13	5	Yes
Bentley Street No. 1	18 Nov.	8	12	8	11	8	Yes
Totals		64	136	64	135	64	
1958							
Bentley Street No. 2	21 Apr.	6	16	6	16	6	Yes
Streethbridge No. 2	20 Oct.	5	14	5	7	5	Yes
Totals		11	30	11	23	11	
1959							
Middleton Junction No. 1	3 Mar.	8	14	8	8	8	Yes
Radclyffe Street No. 1	26 Feb.	9	8	9	8	9	Yes
Bower Lane End No. 1	16 Mar.	4	11	4	9	4	Yes
Throstle Walk No. 1	20 July	10	19	10	18	10	Yes
Drury Lane No. 3	21 Sept.	5	12	5	12	5	Yes
Drury Lane No. 4	"	5	11	5	9	5	Yes
Alder Root No. 1	16 Nov.	6	21	6	21	6	Yes
Totals		47	96	47	85	47	

Title of Area	Representation Date	Representation		Re-housing			Area com- pleted
		No. of houses	No. of persons	No. of houses vacated	No. of people re- housed	No. of houses demoli- shed	
1960							
Under Lane No. 4	21 Mar.	5	16	5	16	5	Yes
Simpson Square No. 1	"	4	14	4	11	4	Yes
Cobden Street No. 1	11 Apr.	5	11	5	11	5	Yes
Lansdowne Road No. 1	21 Nov.	12	29	12	26	12	Yes
Block Lane No. 3	19 Dec.	8	27	8	23	8	Yes
Under Lane No. 5	"	4	9	4	9	4	Yes
Totals		38	106	38	96	38	
1961							
Chadderton Fold No. 2	20 Feb.	3	—	3	—	3	Yes
Thompson Lane No. 2	20 Mar.	3	11	3	11	—	No
Under Lane No. 6	"	17	46	17	45	17	Yes
Carrington Street No. 1	17 Apr.	4	5	4	5	4	Yes
Ralph Green No. 1	"	4	10	4	10	4	Yes
Foxdenton Lane No. 2	17 July	3	4	3	4	—	No
Radclyffe Street No. 2	18 Dec.	15	45	3	10	—	No
Totals		49	121	37	85	28	
1962							
Hercules Green No. 1...	19 Feb.	12	31	—	—	—	No
Cowhill No. 10	18 June	6	21	—	—	—	No
Wallis Street No. 1	"	9	19	—	—	—	No
Busk Street No. 1	19 Nov.	26	60	—	—	—	No
Peel Street	17 Dec.	18	45	—	—	—	No
Totals		71	176	—	—	—	
Clearance progress of Individual Unfit Houses represented from 1953 up to 31st December, 1962							
		200	495	189	452	159	

Times Printing Co., Union Street, Oldham
